The People's Korea

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Soviet Pacific Fleet Flotilla Pays Third Visit to Wonsan Port; Bilateral Mil. Ties Improved

A Soviet flotilla's call at Wonsan Port this month showed improved military ties between the DPRK and the Soviet Union.

The flotilla of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet entered Wonsan Port on the east coast of Korea on the morning of May 12. The flotilla, led by Senior Vice Admiral of the Soviet Navy G.A. Khvatov, commander of the Red Flag Pacific Fleet, consisted of the flag ship, anti-submarine cruiser "Novorossiysk," the large anti-submarine ship "Admiral Zakharov" and the destroyer "Boevoi". It stayed at Wonsan Port till May 16. The flotilla had paid official goodwill visits to Wonsan Port in August 1985 and July 1986.

President Kim Il Sung on May 14 received commanding members of the flotilla and conversed with the guests in a "cordial and friendly atmosphere," the KCNA said.

Commander Khvatov on May 12 said, "The Korea visit of the flotilla of the Soviet Pacific Fleet is an important event in the development of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Korea," referring to the significance of the visit.

At a press conference on the "Novorossiysk", he pointed out that the "reactionary forces" are now intensifying their moves to turn Asia and the Pacific region into "a theatre of struggle against the Soviet Union, the DPRK and other socialist countries." He declared that the close relations between Moscow and Pyongyang guarantee peace and security and powerfully demonstrate friendship and solidarity.

President Kim Il Sung on May 14 received commanding members of the flotilla of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet. (Rodong Sinmun, May 15)

Noting that the flotilla visited the DPRK twice in the past, the commander expressed the belief that visits to the DPRK by Soviet warships "will continue" in the future.

"The historical experience requires that the relations between the two countries should be further developed. Our military cooperation is no exception here," he said.

Meanwhile, at a banquet given by the Command of the Navy of the Korean People's Army and the Kangwon Provincial People's Committee on the same day, Commander Khvatov reaffirmed

(Continued on page 8, col. 3)

Polish Leader Reaffirms Support For Pyongyang

Polish President Vojciech Jaruzelski on May 7 ruled out the possibility of changing Warsaw's stand toward south Korea, saying, "The south Korean clique is a virtual puppet state and, therefore, we will in the future, too, continue to maintain our principled stand toward south Korea."

He expressed full support to Pyongyang's policy and the Korean people's efforts to preserve peace on the Korean Peninsula and reunify Korea in a peaceful way.

President Jaruzelski, in a talk with visiting DPRK Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam, also said the U.S. forces' occupation of south Korea is an obstacle to the settlement of the Korean question.

He said that to develop friendly relations between Poland and the DPRK conforms to the spirit of the agreement reached during DPRK President Kim Il Sung's visit to Poland in 1984 and his own visit to the DPRK in 1986. He further said that the Polish party, government and people have the will and hope to further develop in scope fraternal and friendly relations with the Workers' Party of Korea, the DPRK government and the Korean people.

WPC Head Praises DPRK's Peace Efforts

"The Korean people are working with concerted efforts for progress and peace.

"In your country even armymen are mobilized in socialist construction for peace," said the chief of the World Peace Council (WPC) in Pyongyang on May 11.

President Romesh Chandra of the WPC said in his interview with Korean and foreign reporters that "Soldiers of the Korean People's Army have built the West Sea Barrage on a rough sea and are now distinguishing themselves at many construction sites including Kwangbok Street."

"Reunifying peacefully and denuclearizing Korea are a most important matter in denuclearizing Asian-Pacific region and turning it into a peace zone," he said.

He also said that during his visit he could know well there is neither reason nor pretext for the United States to deploy nuclear weapons and other weapons of aggression in south Korea.

He called upon the peace-loving people of the world to more energetically wage the struggle for the denuclearization and peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula.

The WPC delegation led by its president arrived in Pyongyang on May 9 and stayed there for four days.

Defence Chief O Meets Chinese Mil. Leaders

The Chinese minister of defense praised traditional relations of Sino-Korean friendship and supported the Korean people's cause of national reunification, the KCNA reported on May. 18.

Chinese Minister of National Defense Qin Jiwei, addressing a banquet in honor of the military delegation of the DPRK headed by DPRK Minister of People's Armed Forces O Jin U, said that Beijing and the Chinese People's Liberation Army will continue to work in future, as in the past, to steadily consolidate and develop the "blood-sealed militant" friendship and unity between the two armed forces and the two peoples.

Qin Jiwei said the current visit of the Korean military delegation to China would make a new contribution to further consolidating and developing the militant friendship between the peoples and armies of China and the DPRK.

The Korean military delegation was visiting China from May 16, upon the invitation of the Chinese minister of national defense.

The KCNA said that "matters of common concern" were discussed at talks held on May 16 between the defense ministers of the two countries.

Present at the talks on the Korean side were the members of the military delegation, Ambassador Sin In Ha and the military attache of the DPRK Embassy in Beijing and on the Chinese side were Xu Xin, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Li Yaowen, political commissar of the CPLA Navy, and Wang Hai, commander of the CPLA Airforce, and other personages concerned.

10,000 Students from 70 Univs. Call for N-S Students' Exchanges

In a meeting sponsored by the National Student Representatives Federation on May 14 over 10,000 students from 70 colleges and universities across south Korea gathered at Koryo (Korea) University in Seoul to support the proposal to establish north-south students' exchanges.

Two open letters were adopted at the gathering; one to students in the north proposing that talks be held at Panmunjom on June 10 and another to the south Korean authorities calling for a guarantee that a discourse on national unification be started.

Students in the north were urged to nominate a 12-member working-level delegation by June 5 and four items were suggested for the agenda.

These were:

A cross-country march and north-south student sports meetings, exchanges of families separated by the division of the country, student ex-

(Continued on page 8, col. 2)

Over 10,000 students from 70 universities gathered at Koryo University to call for north-south students' exchanges.

DPRK President, Outstanding Ideo-Theoretician Who Authored Juche Idea (2)

(Continued from the No. 1,380 issue)

Therefore, in order to show the correct road of realizing man's Chajusong and the road of carving out his destiny, it is necessary to explain correctly the relations between man and the world.

Proceeding from this, the Juche idea whose basic mission is to explain the road of realizing Chajusong of the popular masses regards the question of the relations between the world and man, the question of man's position and role in the world as the basic question of the world outlook and gives a scientific answer to it.

This is a great turn in the development of the world outlook of mankind.

The philosophies of the past primarily took up the relations between matter and consciousness, between being and thinking, as their fundamental question.

The Marxist materialistic principle concerning the priority of substance and being gave a scientific answer to this question.

Since the question of the origin of the world and the question of the material unification of the world had been made clear scientifically, the Juche idea raised a new problem concerning the position and the role of man in the material world as the basic question of philosophy and explained the philosophical principle that man is the master of everything and decides everything, and thus gave a scientific answer to the question of who the master of the world is.

The philosophical principle is based on a new solution to man.

The question on man bad been discussed a great deal by preceding philosophies, but it was confined mostly to abstract views on pure man, to the exclusion of social relations.

The question on man's substance was first raised and solved in social relations by Marxism.

The Juche idea proved scientifically that man is a social being with Chajusong, creativity and consciousness, and thus cast a new light on his essential features.

Since man is a social being with Chajusong, creativity and consciousness, he has superiority which is essentially different from all other material beings.

Chajusong is an attribute of social man which is desirous of living and developing independently as the master of the world and shaping his own destiny.

Thanks to Chajusong, man throws off the fetters of nature, opposes social subjugation of all forms and put everything at his own service.

Creativity is an attribute of social man who transforms the world and shapes his own destiny purposefully and consciously.

By virtue of his creativity, man transforms nature and society to be more useful and beneficial to him by changing the old and creating the new.

Consciousness is an attribute of social man, which determines all his endeavors to understand and reshape the world and himself.

With his consciousness, man understands the world and the law of its motion and development, reshapes and advances nature and society as he desires.

Man is also a social being who utilizes material and cultural wealth created and lives while helping and pulling each other along by objectifying his essential features. Because of this, man has a great strength which none of any other animals can have, and can develop himself ceaselessly from generation to generation.

Nature is the material source for human life and society is the community in which people live and act. Natural environments and social conditions have a great effect on human activity. Whether natural and geographical conditions are good or bad and whether the political and economic system of a society is progressive or reactionary—these factors may affect favorably or unfavorably human endeavors to transform nature and develop society.

However, as man is an independent, creative, conscious social being, he continuously transforms nature and society, changing as he desires what does not meet his demand, and replacing what is old and reactionary with what is new and progressive.

On the basis of an all-round solution to the social man, the Juche idea explains the philosophical principle that man is the master of everything and decides everything.

This is an outstanding scientific discovery which brought about a new change in the world outlook.

The Juche idea explicates in a unique way that man is the master of the world and his own destiny and that he can transform the world and carve out his own destiny, and thus provided a powerful ideo-theoretical weapon capable of thoroughly overcoming all sorts of mysterious and fatalistic viewpoints on man's destiny.

In particular, the Juche idea uniquely defines the domination of the world by man who is the highest-developed product in the material world, as well as the principles of its transformation and progress, thus establishing a man-centered world outlook.

There have been various kinds of world outlook in history, but there was none that clearly indicated the viewpoint and stand on the world by focussing on man.

Even the materialists who in the past had regarded the world as a material world, to say nothing of the idealists who considered it as a world of ideas or spirit, failed to put forward the viewpoint and stand on the world with man at the center.

The Juche idea defines man as the master who dominates the world not merely as a part of it, and thus established the revolutionary viewpoint, stand and method which unlike the preceding ones approach actively the world and its change and development by focussing on man, its master.

As he is a social being with Chajusong, creativity and consciousness, man must adhere to the independent stand and creative method in seeing, approaching and transforming the world.

Only then can he exercise his rights, fulfil his responsibility and play the role, as the master in carving out the world and his own destiny.

The Juche idea has brought about a great innovation in the socio-historical outlook on the basis of the man-centered philosophical principle.

In the years prior to Marxism, even those who had advocated materialism or dialectics adhered to the idealistic stand towards social history.

Marxism made it clear that, like nature, society belongs to the material world and changes and develops in accordance with the general laws which govern the development of the material world, and thus broke the idealistic view on social history.

While admitting the general laws of the development of the material world which affect social history, the Juche idea explains the laws which are peculiar to social history.

Here is a great service the Juche idea has rendered in perfecting the socio-historical outlook of mankind.

The social movement has something in common with the natural movement in that it is also a motion of material.

But the social movement has its subject, whereas there is no such a thing in the motion of nature. The natural movement takes place spontaneously through the interaction of material elements which exist objectively. In contrast, the social movement is caused and developed by the volitional action and role of the subject.

The subject of the social movement is none other than the popular masses. Of course, society consists of man, wealth and social relations. Therefore, that society develops means the development of these three components, that is, the development of man, the growth of material and cultural wealth and the progress of the social relations.

However, the most basic component which forms society is man. Society is a new realm of the material world which was formed with the appearance of man and it cannot exist without man.

Only when man exists can wealth be created and the social relations be formed and developed. Therefore, the development of society is, first of all, made by the development of man. This is the basic law of social progress which was explained newly by the Juche idea.

Social progress is based on the development of man. Therefore, in order to speed up the course of social progress purposefully and consciously, primary efforts must be paid to the work of transforming the people to make them more powerful and intelligent beings.

Social progress means the development of man, wealth and social relations. Therefore, in order to expedite social progress vigorously, it is necessary to push forward the transformation of man, the nature remaking to increase material wealth and the remoulding of society to make the social relations more rational ones simultaneously.

However, the growth of wealth and the change of the social relations are made on the basis of man's development.

Therefore, out of those three transformations, priority must be given to the transformation of man.

At the present stage of historical development Chajusong of the popular masses is realized with the country and nation as a unit.

Therefore, every country must adhere to and embody the principle of maintaining the independent stand and creative method and attach primary importance to enhancing the consciousness of the people in state activities in accordance with the intrinsic demands of people and carry out patriotism and internationalism thoroughly.

The Juche idea expounds the principles of Juche in ideology, independence in politics, self-sustenance in the economy and self-reliance in defense, and thus shows the guiding principles for the party and state of each country to enable them to embody Chajusong in the spheres of ideology, politics, the economy and national defense.

It also explains the methods of relying on the popular masses, the methods suitable to the actual conditions and the principles of giving priority to ideological remoulding and political work, and thus shows a short-cut to materialize correctly the principles of applying the creative method and placing main stress on ideology in party and state activities.

In addition, it gives a scientific answer to the question of correlations between the collective and the individual and clarifies the basic ways and means to overcome national egoism and chauvinism and war, and thus opens up a bright future to materialize patriotism and internationalism correctly.

As seen above, the Juche idea created by President Kim Il Sung is a great revolutionary idea which gives scientific answers to all questions arising in carving out the destiny of the popular masses by placing man as the master of the world and on the basis of his essential characteristics.

The Juche idea is the quintessence of Kimilsungism, the revolutionary idea of President Kim Il Sung.

In other words, it is the cornerstone of Kimilsungism and the basic idea which forms its core.

All the principles and propositions of Kimilsungism, all its systems and contents are developed and systematized with the Juche idea as the ideo-theoretical and methodological foundation. Herein lies the basic source of greatness, creativity and vitality of Kimilsungism.

The Juche idea created by President Kim Il Sung whose correctness and truth have been proved through practice, has been developed in depth continuously by Secretary Kim Jong Il.

The revolutionary achievements of the DPRK President will shine forever together with human history.

(Concluded)

– By Mr. J. Scharer, board director of the European Regional Juche Idea Study Society, a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Swiss Progressive Organization and a Councillor of Berne. –

Central Symposium on Secretary Kim Jong Il's Work Held in Pyongyang

A central symposium marking the fifth anniversary of the publication of "Let Us Advance under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Juche Idea," a work of Secretary Kim Jong Il, was held in Pyongyang on May 3.

Speeches were delivered at the symposium by functionaries of the party cadres training centres and men of science, education and the press on the subjects "The Work of Dear Comrade Kim Jong Il, 'Let Us Advance under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Juche Idea,' Is an Immortal Revolutionary Banner Clearly Showing the Path of the Revolution and Construction in Our Era," "The Juche Idea Is a Great Revolutionary Doctrine Leading the Revolutionary Cause of the Working Class along a Most Straight Path to Victory," "The Idea on Struggling against Imperialism and for the Acceleration of Global Independence Elucidated by the Juche Idea Is a Great Militant Banner Which Firmly Guarantees Victory of the World Revolution" and so on.

The speakers said the work, above all, clarified again the position and role of the leader in the revolutionary movement of the working class and thereby provided a guiding principle of thoroughly establishing the leader's guidance over the accomplishment of the cause of socialism and communism.

They also pointed out that the work gave an overall exposition of the guiding principles of the revolution and construction and their scientific strategy and fighting tasks, leadership system and methods to clarify that the Juche idea is the guiding idea of the revolution and construction of our time.

In his work Secretary Kim Jong Il elucidated an outstanding strategic line of making the world independent, with his scientific grasp on the situation of the world revolution, thereby giving most correct answers to strategic and tactical questions arising in the world revolution and performing imperishable feats in the carrying out of the world revolution, remarked the speakers.

They stressed that the validity and invincible vitality of the ideas, theories and policies clarified in the work have been clearly proved in revolutionary practice over the past five years since its publication.

Korean People Go Heart & Soul into "200-Day Campaign"

Builders and soldiers of the DPRK are enthusiastically carrying out major projects in Pyongyang.

In the first 60 days of the "200-day campaign" the amount of earthwork and assembling work of steel structures was 60%, pre-fabricated assembling and concrete tamping 80% and building of underground structures 100% higher than in the two pre-campaign months.

The "200-day campaign" has been registering big successes to continue until the 40th birthday of the DPRK (Sep. 9), in response to the call of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea led by President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il.

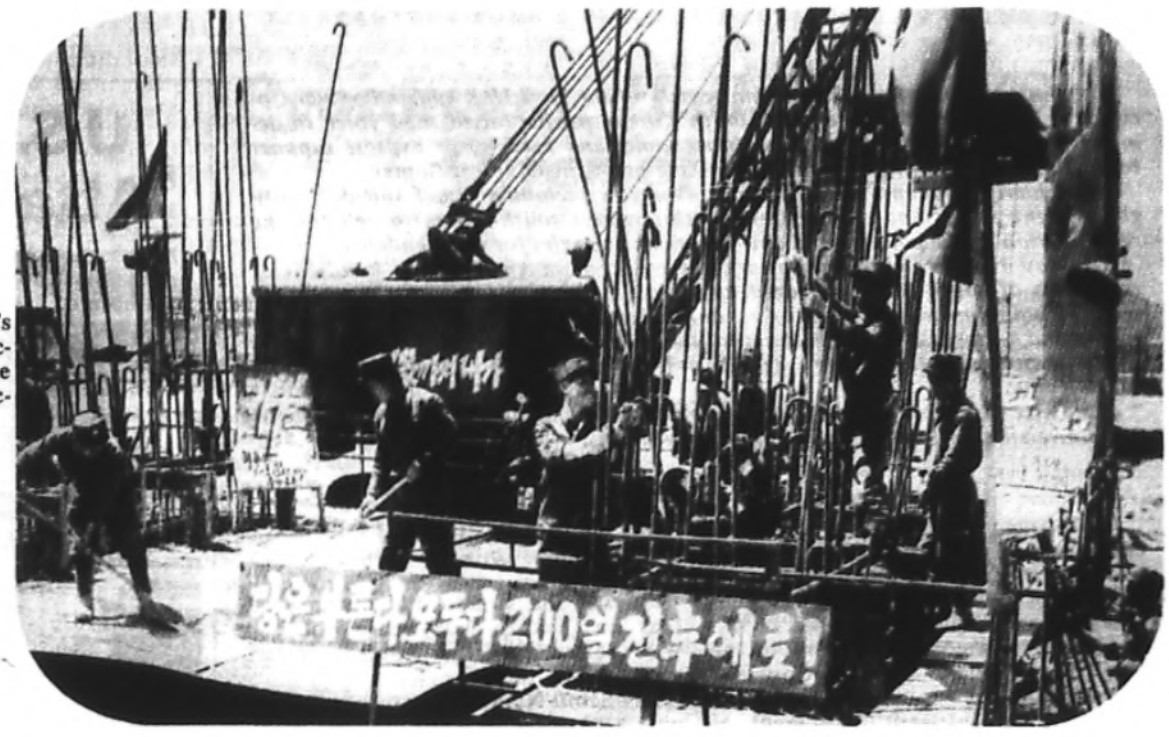
During the past campaign period, modern apartment houses with a total floor space of over 270,000 square meters were assembled in the Kwangbok Street and finishing work made remarkable progress in all projects, in the course of which plastering, tile setting and pavement work on more than 400,000 square meters was carried out.

Eight bridges including the Angol flyover, the Angol road, a new power grid, a grand service water reservoir and other objects were completed.

Thirty thousand meters of underground structures, a railway roadbed project, 3,000 meters of stone-laying and other projects were completed.

In this period builders of the Rungra Bridge assembled steel beams with a total length of 2,000 meters and builders of Rungrado Stadium assembled more than 100 large pent roof trusses. Builders of Yanggakdo Football Stadium finished the roofing work of 22,000 square meters in 40 days.

The following are brief news on the campaign:



Korean People's Armymen take active parts in the economic construction work.

Yearly and First Half-Year Targets Hit

According to data available, more than 30 workshops and workteams have hit their targets under the yearly national economic plan and their assignments in the 200-day campaign and over 320 workshops and workteams honored their first half-year quotas, taking the country as a whole.

Builders are pushing ahead at fast speed with the construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex, the Sariwon Potassic Fertilizer Complex and major objects in Pyongyang. Upwards of 40 units have fulfilled this year's plans, assignments in the campaign or the first half-year quotas.

Innovations are reported from the mining industry, too. Twenty platoons have beaten their yearly or first half-year targets at the Komdok General Mining Enterprise.

The number of the companies and platoons fulfilling the yearly plans and the assignments of the campaign is increasing at the Sunchon, Dokchon and Kaechon district coal mining complexes.

Scores of units each have carried out the first half-year or the yearly plans or the assignments of the campaign in machine-building, forest and geological prospecting domains.

A Number of Construction Objects Completed

A number of construction objects have been completed in Korea, the KCNA reported on Apr. 13.

The construction of a large-scale service water reservoir, one of the major projects in the capital, has been wound up.

Its builders completed in less than two years 30-odd big projects, which included the construction of six settling basins and two purifying tanks and the laying of more than 20,000 meters of pipes.

The reservoir will ensure a more abundant supply of purified water to the Kwangbok Street and Angol Sports Village and to the citizens of the capital.

The laying of new power transmission lines in the 48 km Sunchon-Pyongyang section has been completed.

The builders erected one hundred and several dozen pylons and installed many kinds of power systems and equipment, carrying out the vast project successfully in a little more than one year and a half.

The new power transmission lines will play a big role in satisfactorily supplying power to the major objects of the capital including Kwangbok Street and newly commissioned or expanded industrial establishments and meeting the needs for power in the city of Pyongyang.

The Unsong Power Station has been constructed and put into operation in South Hamgyong Province. It will help meet more satisfactorily the demand for power in Tanchon area.

Angol Bridge and Road Projects Completed

A flyover, a south gateway to the Angol Sports Village, has been built.

The total length of the flyover on the Pyongyang-Nampo road is over 1,270 metres. It is propped up by 70 piers 6-15 metres high, 20 of which are rooted in the River Taedong.

It has four roadways from Pyongyang to Angol, from Angol to Pyongyang, from Angol to Nampo and from Nampo to Angol, which are convenient to traffic.

Meanwhile, the construction of the Angol road has been completed from the Chilgol Bridge, a central crossroad of the Kwangbok Street, to the Angol flyover on the bank of the River Taedong through the Angol Sports Village.

Builders removed earth of nearly one million cubic metres and rocks and built thousands of metres of roadbed and various underground facilities in a short span of time.

They paved nearly 50,000 square metres in just six days.

Generator No. 3 of Sunchon Thermal Power Plant Begins Operation

Generator No. 3 of the Sunchon Thermal Power Plant was commissioned and began to produce electricity amid the 200-day campaign.

The builders of the power plant increased the construction speed 50 percent in the building of the system of Generator No. 3 compared with generators Nos. 1 and 2 by introducing some 200 technical innovation proposals.

They assembled in a package the parts of the boiler, the turbine and the generator and successfully conducted the all-out test operation. It took them two months to assemble the equipment, though it had been believed to take more than half a year.

Generator No. 3 together with the two generators commissioned earlier will supply more sufficient electricity and steam for the production of 100,000 tons of vinalon and chemical goods.

The builders are energetically working to complete the construction of the system of Generator No. 4.

A sightseeing hotel is under construction in the Angol Sports Village, Pyongyang.

Construction of New Factories

New factories are under construction in different parts of Korea.

One of them is the modern Kumya Salt Works on the east coast.

The saltworks will massproduce salt by an industrial method. Its annual output will be equal to that produced in salt fields equivalent to the crop area of a county and its construction cost is less than that of reclaiming tidelands to make salt fields. And it will be able to keep salt production going up, not affected by climate condition.

The constructors of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex have recently begun building a protein feed plant.

The plant will feed on raw materials produced by the complex.

The plant will produce 300,000 tons of protein feed.

8th Anniv. of Kwangju Popular Uprising Marked by Massive Protests against Roh & U.S.

On the occasion of the eighth anniversary of the May 18 Kwangju Popular Uprising in 1980, broad segments of south Korean people raised their voice to demand overthrow of the Roh Tae Woo regime, and further, to express support to north-south students talks and the co-hosting of the Olympic Games.

Particularly, students held vigorous struggles including ritual suicides, anti-government rallies and demonstrations throughout south Korea to call for the reunification of the country and anti-American struggles for independence.

On May 18, the eighth anniversary day of the Kwangju incident, hundreds of thousands of south Koreans staged large-scale protest actions on a nation-wide scale including memorial ceremonies, anti-government rallies and demonstrations to demand a thorough investigation into the Kwangju Massacre.

Those protest actions were waged in at least 99 places in 13 major cities across south Korea.

Students also held large scale memorial rallies and demonstrations at about 103 universities in Seoul, Pusan and other locations.

* * *

In Kwangju, the southern provincial capital which became the scene of massive slaughter by the Chun-led martial law troops, more than 10,000 citizens and students participated in the "Eighth Anniversary Memorial Ceremony of the May 18 Kwangju Popular Uprising" and demanded a probe into the Kwangju incident and punishment of those responsible for the massacre.

Following the rally, in which tens of thousands of citizens and students joined to adopt a resolution against the Roh regime, they marched about three kilometers to the provincial government building.

At 7:00 p.m., about 50,000 citizens, among whom were students from Seoul and other local cities, held a memorial rally to "punish the ringleaders of the May massacre" in front of the plaza of the provincial government building, where hundreds of coffins of the democratic martyrs were placed eight years ago.

The rally attendants, particularly students, shouted here and there "Down with Roh Tae Woo!" and "The U.S., Get out!"

Tens of thousands of the participants held a street demonstration again, marching to Chonnam University, three kilometers from the plaza.

In Seoul, thousands of students held anti-government rallies at campuses including Korea University where some 2,000 students held a memorial rally for the Kwangju martyrs.

In the evening in Myongdong, downtown Seoul, about 5,000 people including opposition figures and students held a street demonstration, chanting "Punish the Roh regime!" and other anti-government slogans.

On the eve of the May 18 anniversary, more than 22,000 students at 58 universities and colleges across south Korea joined in massive anti-government rallies and domonstrations to demand a thorough investigation into the Kwangju massacre.

It was the largest students' protest that was held in a day since Roh Tae Woo seized power in December last year.

At Seoul National University, a rally was held to form a "Union of Democratic Struggle for Fact-Finding Survey of Kwangju Massacre and Illegalities," participated in by more than 300 students and dissidents., and adopted a resolution pledging to attain their political goals.

The attendants held a demonstration, holding a portrait of Cho Sung Man, who committed suicide on May 15 in protest against the illegal detention of political prisoners, whom Roh Tae Woo had failed to release in the last "amnesty", branding them as "saboteurs".

They harshly clashed with riot police firing tear gas to prevent the demonstrators from getting out of the campus.

The students and attendants fought a pitched battle with riot police, throwing stones and fire bombs.

At Seoul's Yonsei University, also held was a rally to "keep alive the spirit of the Kwangju Popular Uprising" with the participation of some 700 students.

They also fought a battle with riot police when they began a campus demonstration after the rally.

Two students were reported heavily injured as tear gas bombs directly hit them on their heads.

Ritual Suicides

Cho Sung Man, a Seoul National University student, stabbed himself in the stomach at Myongdong Cathedral in Seoul on May 15 and jumped from the top of a three-story building, demanding the release of all political prisoners.

He shouted anti-government slogans before leaping and left a note calling for reunification of the north and south of Korea.

The death of an SNU student fueled anti-government actions of students who were fighting vigorous struggles to mark the eighth anniversary of the Kwangju Popular Uprising.

Fierce struggle occured on May 15 at Korea, Sung Kyung Kwan and other universities in Seoul after police fired tear gas to deter some 1,200 students marching into the streets to honor the death of Cho Sung Man.

At least 3,000 students and dissidents are reported to have staged protest actions at colleges and at Myongdong Cathedral to mourn the death of Mr. Cho.

On May 18, again Choi Duk Su, 20, freshmen of private Tanguk University in South Chungchong Province, committed suicide, setting himself afire after pouring oil over himself.

He was reported to be seriously injured.

Another democratic martyr attempted suicide, expressing his dissatisfaction with the memorial rally for the Kwangju incident, according to foreign news media.

Students are greatly dissatisfied with the Roh regime's fraudulent attitudes towards the Kwangju Popular Uprising as it attempted to brand the Kwangju citizens and youths who rose up against coups of Chun Doo Hwan and were slaughtered by martial law troops as "radicals" and "instigators of a rebellion".

On May 17, the Struggle Committee of May 18 Democratic Forces held a press conference to make public its demands: 1) to completely rehabilitate those who sacrificed themselves in the uprising and punish those responsible for the incident; 2) to convert the provincial government building of South Cholla Province (which the Kwangju citizens seized and where they held sit-in struggles in May 1980) to a memorial museum; 3) to treat the victims of the Kwangju incident and their bereaved families as patriots; 4) to define the Kwangju incident as a popular protest action for democracy in the school textbooks; and etc.

Despite the strong demand of the people for a correct definition of the uprising, the Chun Doo Hwan regime ignored and the Roh Tae Woo regime is ignoring this popular demand and at long last has expressed readiness to pay a small amount of compensation.

Such deceptive measures and attitude on the part of the government have been the major cause of suicide attemps and students' indignation over the successive regimes.

U.S. Embassy in Seoul Attacked with Gasoline Bombs

A student grimaces as he is arrested after throwing a gasoline bomb at the U.S. embassy in Seoul on May 20. Students staged demonstrations and marches at colleges in Seoul and other cities to demand the overthrow of Roh Tae Woo and removal of U.S. troops on the occasion of the eighth anniversary of the May 18 Kwangju Popular Uprising.

As a show of their strong anti-American sentiments, they chanted in every demonstration, "Drive out the Yankee imperialists!" along with "Down with the military dictatorship!"

In the vigorous anti-U.S. protest on May 20 they hurled six home made bombs into the U.S. embassy and injured a police. (Reuter)

More than 10,000 citizens gathered on May 19 to send off the funeral procession in downtown Seoul for a Seoul National University student who killed himself in a protest against the U.S. and the Roh regime. (Reuter)

A south Korean student smashes the nameplate of the U.S. Information Service (cultural center) against Seoul sidewalk during anti-American demonstration on May 19. About 3,000 protesters harshly clashed with pepper gas firing riot police in central Seoul. (Reuter)

Broad Segments of S. Korean People Call for Reunification

Since January this year when the DPRK proposed to hold a north-south joint conference, the movement of the south Korean people to demand the reunification of the country and their anti-American struggle for independence have been gaining further momentum.

Widespread reunification movements being vigorously waged by broad segments of the south Koreans include: an open letter published on May 11 by 35 opposition figures to urge Pyongyang and Seoul to resume talks for the co-hosting of the Olympiad; the World Christians Conference for Peace on the Korean Peninsula (Apr. 25-29) which demanded that the present armistice agreement be changed to a peace agreement, and the U.S. troops be withdrawn from south Korea; the proposal of the Council of Women's Theologians on May 2 to promote contacts between women in the north and south; wall posters pasted at university campuses across south Korea introducing the DPRK and supporting a joint conference of students in the north and south which was proposed by Seoul National University students and hailed by DPRK students; etc.

Follows a roundup of south Korean people's recent actions to demand the peace and reunification of the country:

35 Opposition Figures Demand Co-hosting Olympiad

Thirty five south Korean opposition figures including churchmen Ham Sok Hon and Moon Ik Hwan and director of Hangyore Shinmun Song Gon Ho on May 11 called a news conference at the Christian Youth Hall and published an open letter calling for efforts on the north and south sides to turn the 24th Olympic Games into a festival of the nation in which players of north and south would participate together, according to a report from Seoul.

They said in the letter:

"We living in the southern half of the divided country are deeply concerned over the fact that the confrontation and distrust between our people living divided in north and south are growing deeper than ever before."

"We all," they declared, "are exploring a way at our respective positions for overcoming such unhappy lot of the nation and accelerating a peaceful reunification of the country by our nation's own efforts."

They said the 24th summer Olympic Games offer to north and south "a good chance to cooperate with each other without political burden."

"If our brothers and sisters in the north are unable to participate in the Olympic Games in which all countries of the world with differing ideologies and systems take part, it would be a sad thing for the future of our nation," says the letter.

"We sincerely hope that the sportsmen of north and south will pave the way of contact, dialogue and exchange by taking part in the Games," the letter says, requesting the authorities of north and south to resume negotiations on this question, at the earliest date possible.

It further says:

There are still four months left for preparations. We are confident that a way of national festival participated in by sportsmen of north and south would be opened, if the two sides place the cause of nation before other considerations and actively promote negotiations on the basis of concession and compromise.

Rev. Park Hyong Gyu told the reporters that the letter to the DPRK government would be conveyed through Panmunjom and the letter to the south Korean authorities be sent to "Chongwadae" or "Blue House" by mail.

He hoped that a movement supporting their aim would be launched in south Korea.

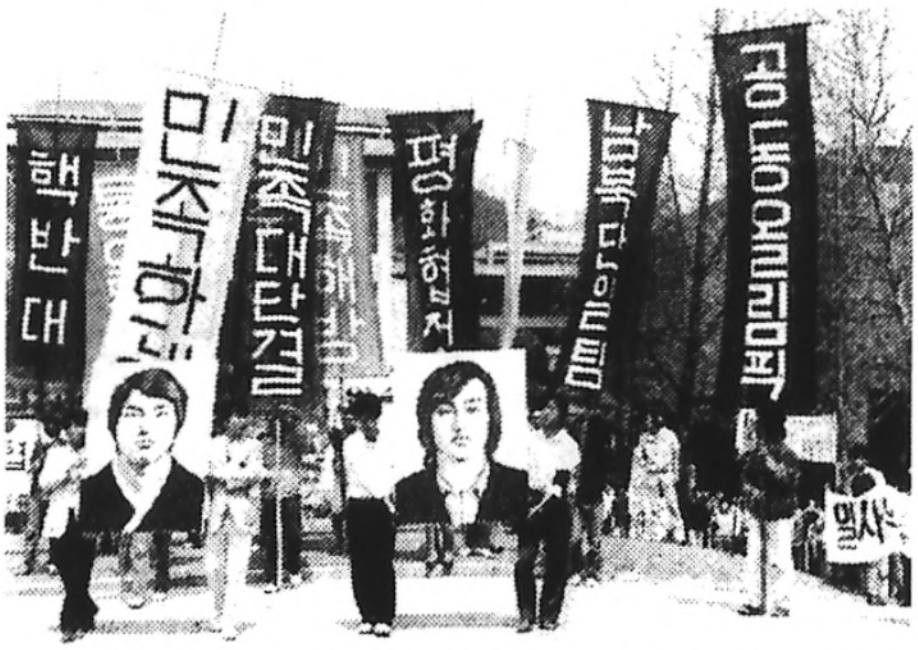
Worker-Student Front Demands Reunification

The "Anti-Imperialist, Anti-Fascist South Korean People's Front" which organizes joint struggles between workers and students and urges democratic struggles in the industrial zone of Puchon, Kyonggi Province, is extending its influence to other industrial areas and students in the province. The organization demands that the present regime be overthrown to be replaced by a democratic government under the leadership of workers and that reunification be realized by "accepting communism"

Of the seven leaders of the front, three including Song Un Hak were arrested on May 3 on charge of violation of the "National Security Law".

Four others including Pak Sang Gi, a student of Sungsil University, are on the wanted list.

Song, who has already been arrested, organized a night school with Pak whom he came to know during the "presidential election" campaign, and taught workers in the Songsu district, Puchon, about "socialization of monopoly capital", "foundations of people's democracy" and other problems of the country.



Students wage on Apr. 28 an on-campus demonstration at Seoul National University, holding placards reading "The co-hosting of the Olympic Games", "Composition of single team between the north and south Korea", "National unity and reconciliation", "Opposition to nukes" and "Peace agreement". (Asahi Shimbun)

World Christian's Conference for Peace Publishes a Letter

The World Christians' Conference for the Peace on the Korean Peninsula, which was held in Inchon on Apr. 25-29 sponsored by KNCC (South Korea's National Christian Council), published a letter concerning the peace of the Korean Peninsula on May 5.

In the letter, the conference said that it strongly supports the "declaration of the South Korean Churches for National Reunification and Peace", which called for a change of the cease-fire agreement to a peace agreement, withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea, removal of all the nuclear weapons from south Korea and dissolution of the "U.N. Headquarters", published by KNCC in February.

The letter stressed the need to strengthen solidarity to achieve peace on the Korean Peninsula and to take definite and phased measures for detente.

For this purpose, it said, large-scale military exercise must be stopped and the U.S. troops in south Korea must be withdrawn from there.

The letter urged KNCC to give top priority to the endeavours to abolish the law and systems which place restrictions on free discussion on the question of reunification.

The leaders of KNCC and the World Council of Churches held a joint conference on Apr. 25-29 in Inchon to discuss the reunification problem and decided to stand in the forefront of a movement to put the "declaration for national reunification and peace" into practice.

As a concrete measure, they decided that north and south Korean Christians should pray with the members of the World Christian Council for the peaceful reunification of Korea just before Aug. 15 and make all possible efforts to realize the reunions of separated families again.

CWT Proposed to Hold North-South Women's Meeting

The Council of Women's Theologians in south Korea published a "Declaration of the Council of Women's Theologians for National Reunification and Peace" and proposed to hold a meeting between north and south Korean women.

The declaration stresses that the ultimate cause of social sufferings and misfortunes of south Korean people is the division forced by foreign forces on Korea, and decided to support the "Declaration of the South Korean Churches for National Reunification and Peace."

At the same time, the council proposed to north Korean women Christians to hold a meeting between north and south Korean women groups.

The declaration, also stressed the need to strengthen worldwide movements for peace and sovereignty and abolish all the nucelar weapons in the world.

Wall Papers Introducing DPRK Women's Life Appear at Campuses

A wall paper headlined "Policy toward women into North" was found pasted on the bulletin board in the library of Yonsei University on May 10, together with pictures showing working women in north Korea and streets of Pyongyang, according to a report from Seoul.

The wall paper prepared and pasted up on the previous day by the General Female Student Council of Yonsei University, introduced the DPRK law on the equality of the sexes, saying women in the north "enjoy equal treatment with men in pay, education and all other respects, and nurseries

(Continued on page 8)

Pyongyang Hails Kim YS's Offer of Talks

Rodong Sinmun on May 6 hailed the call of the south Korean people and public figures for north-south dialogue and negotiations.

Former president of the Reunification Democratic Party Kim Young Sam in an interview with the Japanese paper Asahi Shimbun on May 4 expressed his wish to meet with President Kim Il Sung to consult the reunification question and many other people showed their stand for meeting with people of the north to solve the reunification question.

In a signed commentary Rodong Sinmun says:

It is very good for the country and the nation that south Korean people and public figures want to meet with us to settle the crucial matter of the nation with so ardent desire for reunification. It is beneficial to removing misunderstanding and mistrust between the north and the south, creating an atmosphere of reconciliation, unity and trust and accelerating the reunification of the country, a long-cherished desire of the nation.

Only when people and public figures of the north and the south meet with each other can they exchange views open-heartedly. And then mistrust and misunderstanding would be removed and a bright road opened for the settlement of the reunification question.

The stage must be set for dialogue and negotiations so that the people of the north and the south may meet with each other and exchange views with an open heart.

The more the stages of dialogue and negotiations, the better and the earlier the arrangement of them, the better, we think.

Why should one dislike and fear that the fellow countrymen of the same stock in the north and the south sit down knee to knee? Only those who do not want reunification and seek division fear that.

The south Korean authorities should not restrict the freedom of popular debates on reunification but open a broad road of dialogue between the north and the south.

Pyongyang Raps Japanese Official's Remarks on War

A spokesman for the DPRK Foreign Ministry on May 12 strongly denounced a Japanese Cabinet member for his remarks denying Japanese aggression in World War II.

Japanese National Land Agency Chief Okuno Seisuke on May 13 was forced to resign from his Cabinet post after he had made the controversial comments on Apr. 22 denying Japanese aggression and atrocities during World War II. His remarks drew sharp criticism from opposition parties and neighboring countries.

The DPRK Foreign Ministry spokesman, referring to Okuno's remarks, said that this is "an unpardonable challenge and insult to the peoples of Korea and other Asian countries who were victims to the barbaric aggression of the Japanese militarists in the past."

In his statement, the spokesman said that the Japanese militarists publicly branded as war criminals after the war are now trying to justify their past crimes of aggression far from making an apology for them."

"This openly reveals the aggressive designs of the present Japanese government to resume the road of overseas aggression and restore its old position as a colonial leader in Asia by stepping up the militarization of Japan," the statement said.

Meanwhile, Rodong Sinmun, organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on May 12 commented on the fact that Okuno said in the Diet on May 9 that there was nothing wrong in his Apr. 22 remarks.

The signed commentary entitled "Spector of Revived Militarism" said that Okuno's remarks justifying Japan's past history of aggression is an expression of an intention to open a chapter for a new history of militarist aggression.

"It is clear from all aspects that they (Japanese reactionaries) attempt to brandish the sword of *samurai* again over the heads of Asian peoples and realize the old dream of a 'Greater East Asia Coprosperity Sphere'," the paper said.

DPRK FM Spokesman On "Sanctions"

Pyongyang will not send any delegation to Japan – except for groups attending international conferences and international sports events – "under the present conditions in which the Japanese authorities persist in their unwarrantable 'sanctions' against us," declared a spokesman for the DPRK Foreign Ministry.

Tokyo took unreasonable and unjustifiable "sanctions" against Pyongyang on Jan. 26 in connection with the KAL incident with which Pyongyang has nothing to do, the spokesman was quoted by a May 9 KCNA report as saying.

"After this step on the part of the Japanese government the travel of all delegations has virtually been suspended between our country and Japan," he said, answering a question on the problem of sending delegations to Japan.

He said, "But, these days, the Japanese authorities are juggling with words over the question of issuing visas to us."

"As regards this, some civilian organizations of our country, while dealing with their Japanese counterparts, had applied for entry visas for Japan at the request of the Japanese. Such things happened a long time before the untenable 'sanctions' were taken by the Japanese authorities against us. The Japanese authorities who kept mum about this in those days, are getting noisy now, saying they would issue visas to this or that delegation."

"This is no more than a petty trick to lull the public opinion of Japan and the world opposing the 'sanctions' of the Japanese authorities," he continued.

On May 6, the DPRK canceled the visit to Japan of two zoological experts with a rare Korean wolf for the Kyoto Municipal Zoo.

Koreans Here Commemorate 8th Anniv. of Kwangju Uprising

The attendants of the meeting chanting slogans against the U.S. and the south Korean regime.

Resident Koreans in the Kanto area gathered at the Tokyo Korean Cultural Hall on May 18 to commemorate the eighth anniversary of the Kwangju uprising and voice their support for the south Korean people's struggle for democracy. The United States and the south Korean regime were denounced at the meeting along with Roh Tae Woo who was one of the ringleaders of the Kwangju massacre which resulted in the murder of over 2,000 civilians in 1980.

Present at the meeting were Li Jin Gyu, first vice chairman and other vice chairmen of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun).

Vice Chairman Pak Chae Ro made an important speech in which he noted that the heroic popular uprising in Kwangju eight years ago was an explosive manifestation of discontent by the suppressed south Korean people who have been subjugated and suppressed by the U.S. and the south Korean military regime. He added that the spirit of the Kwangju uprising has been alive in south Korea ever since.

Commenting on the significant role that the south Korean students and youths have played in the struggle against the Roh Tae Woo regime, he expressed his full support for the recent initiative by students from Seoul National University to hold talks with students from the north.

He went on to say:

"The fact that the Democratic Justice Party (DJP) was unable to win the national assembly election despite large vote buying and campaign obstructions directed against the opposition, clearly illustrates that the south Korean people do not accept the Roh Tae Woo regime."

In conclusion he urged the attendants to give their full support to the south Korean people and work more actively towards the realization of a north-south joint conference as proposed by the DPRK.

He was followed by three Japanese guests who unanimously expressed their solidarity with the DPRK and Chongryun.

They were Mr. Shimazaki Yuzuru, a member of the House of Representatives and secretary of the Special Committee for Counter-measures on the Korean Issue of the Socialist Party of Japan, Mr. Kato Tetsuo, director of the People's Movement Bureau of Sohyo (the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan) and director general of the National Committee of Japan-Korea Friendship and Solidarity and Mr. Yamakawa Akio, a critic.

Pyongyang Meet

Meanwhile on May 18, more than 10,000 people from all walks of life held a mass rally in Pyongyang, capital of the DPRK, to commemorate the Kwangju Popular Uprising.

Chong Jun Gi, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice premier of the Administration Council made a speech at the meeting.

Int'l Symposium on Palestinian Issue Held Here

An International Symposium on Different Aspects of Israel was held in Tokyo from May 14 to 17 in conjunction with the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the state of Israel.

The symposium was held under the auspices of the Organizing Committee for International Symposium on Different Aspects of Israel.

The discussion which covered the three broad areas of "The Occupation, Nuclear Force and Human Rights" was led by a journalist, a professor, a student and some members of the peace movement who formed a panel and acted as guest speakers. They came from Jerusalem, the occupied territory, and other areas of Israel and London.

The proceedings were opened with a report on the current situation in the Gaza Strip and West Bank which was conducted from May 4 to 8 by a Japanese investigation group.

The group which was headed by Mr. Eda Satsuki, a member of the House of Councillors, consisted of seven members who came from the political, legal, medical, journalistic and entertainment professions.

Using a slide projector Mr. Eda spoke about the Palestinian struggle against the Israeli occupation force and drew attention to the atrocious conditions the Palestinian people are being forced to contend with.

He maintained that since the uprising last December the Israeli authorities have been resorting to unreasonable measures in order to perpetuate their domination of the area and its people. He claimed that the "occupation" which began in 1967 was nothing more than a "machination to annex the territory."

A reporter from the group provided further insight into the every day reality of life in the occupied territory when he said, "The Israeli troops open fire on children and students whenever they attend a demonstration against the Israeli occupation or express any kind of protest."

"Hundreds of people have been forcibly arrested and are being detained under the pretext of administrative detention."

Other members of the group offered different perspectives on the situation, but were all equally adamant in their condemnation of Israeli actions.

Following on from the Japanese report some of the foreign panelists spoke in greater detail about the complexities of the situation in the area.

A journalist from occupied East Jerusalem revealed that the media in the occupied territory was under the suppression of Israel and a professor pointed out that as a consequence of the problems many schools have been closed for months with the result that students are not getting the education they are entitled to.

She went on to say:

"Young people, including children, are now devoting themselves to the struggle without thinking of the dangers and many of them have fallen prey to Israeli soldiers."

On the final day of the symposium a guest speaker from London spoke about the production of nuclear weapons by Israel.

He pointed out that Israel had been producing nuclear weapons in secret until it was exposed by a Sunday Times article in 1986 based on information received from a Jewish worker who had been employed at a nuclear plant in Israel. The informer was subsequently kidnapped and arrested by Israeli intelligence.

During the panel discussion it was agreed that the Palestinian problem should be solved in a peaceful way and the discriminatory practices by Israel should be discouraged.

The foreign panelists and guests made an appeal to people throughout the world and those attending the symposium to direct more attention to the Palestinian problem and strengthen solidarity with the Palestinian people's struggle.

An International Symposium on Different Aspects of Israel was held in Tokyo from May 14-17. Present at the symposium were four foreign panelists and two special guests from abroad.

Asian Paddle Championships Held In Niigata; DPRK Team Withdraws In Protest against Japanese Autho.

—DPRK Men, Women Place 2nd In Team Events—

Mr. Li Jong Ho, head of the DPRK team for the ninth Asian Table Tennis Championships held in Niigata issued a statement on May 20 protesting against the Japanese government in connection with the unreasonable action taken by the Japanese government.

The statement said Japanese right-wing hooligans threatened the players of the DPRK team in the bus and the Japanese authorities even prevented them from participating in a reception sponsored by Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), members of the House of Representatives and the mayor of Niigata City.

The statement continued:

"We regard the action taken by the Japanese government as an open challenge to us and an untolerable insult to the DPRK and our players will not participate in the current championships any more."

Vice Chairman Pak Chae Ro of Chongrun CSC issued a statement on the same day in connection with the Japanese authorities' measure.

The DPRK paddlers withdrew the games on May 20 afternoon.

The DPRK team left Tokyo on May 21 to return home via Beijing. A large number of well-wishers saw them off at the airport.

Before its departure, delegation head Li Jong Ho said at a press conference that he believed that Japanese people warmly welcomed the participation of the DPRK team.

The ninth Asian Table Tennis Championships was held from May 15 to 22 in Niigata with the participation of 28 nations including the DPRK, China and Japan.

Australia and New Zealand also competed in the tournament as associate members of the Asian Table Tennis Union.

During the opening ceremony, students of the Niigata Korean Primary and Junior High School and Korean nationals in Niigata cheered and waved miniature DPRK flags to welcome the first delegation of athletes from the DPRK since January, when the Japanese government unjustly imposed "sanctions" against the DPRK in connection with the "KAL jetliner incident."

Men's and women's team events were held from May 15 to 18 and the DPRK men and women placed second in each team event, respectively.

The DPRK men and women blasted their way into the team finals. The DPRK competed with China in men's team finals which aimed at men's team crown for the eighth straight time in the Asian Table Tennis Championships.

Though the DPRK was outstripped by China 1-5 in a match, DPRK paddler Li Gun San beat the Chinese world champion 2-1.

The DPRK women vied with south Korean team in the finals.

Cho Jong Hi and Li Bun Hui kept the DPRK alive by taking the doubles from south Korea's Hyon and Ryang, ranked 1st in the world in the doubles 21-17, 10-21, 21-18.

In the preliminary rounds, the DPRK men's team edged the Pakistani, Malaysian and Filipino teams 5-0 and the women's team ousted the Malaysian, Indian and Filipino rivals 3-0.

In the quarter-finals, the DPRK boys upset the Australian team 5-0 and the girls eliminated the Singaporean team 3-0.

The DPRK men's team overwhelmed Japan 5-3 in the semifinals, while the women downed Japan with 3-1 scorelines.

From the start the DPRK paddlers seized the initiative and pushed the opponents to the defensive by diverse services and powerful smashes to trounce them and proceed the finals.

Chairman Han Duk Su of the CSC of Chongryun watched the games of the DPRK paddlers on May 18 together with other Korean nationals.

The DPRK delegation attending the opening ceremony of the ninth Asian Table Tennis Championships here was harassed on May 15 by right-wing activists on loud-speaker trucks attempting to block their way to the stadium.

Alarmed by the incident, the DPRK delegation urged the organizers of the event to strengthen security measures to prevent the recurrence of such harassment.

The DPRK spokesman for the delegation said that the harassment was very regrettable and could disrupt the friendly atmosphere between the DPRK and Japan.

Earlier on May 13 the DPRK table tennis delegation arrived in Tokyo to attend the championships held in Niigata.

The delegation consisted of its leader Li Jong Ho, vice director of the Athletic Guidance Committee of the DPRK and 17 other members including players.

The delegation was welcomed at Ueno Station on its way to Niigata by First Vice Chairman Li Jin Gyu of the CSC of Chongryun, other vice chairmen and Chongryun officials, many Korean nationals and Japanese personages concerned including Mori Takeshi, managing director of the Japan Table Tennis Association.

At the airport, Vice Director Li Jong Ho, the head of the delegation, gave a press conference, where he expressed his thanks to the Japan Table Tennis Association which made efforts to realize the visit of the DPRK delegation to Japan.

He further said that the DPRK delegation wished to contribute toward leveling up its table tennis technique with other foreign players and promoting cooperation and friendship.

Kumgangsan Art Troupe Gives First Performance for 1988 in Tokyo

A group dance "Glorious Fatherland"

The Kumgangsan Art Troupe, an art troupe of Korean artists in Japan, held an art performance on the evening of May 9 at the Yubin Chokin Hall in Tokyo.

This was the first performance in a series of performances to be presented by the Kumgangsan Art Troupe this year.

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK to be celebrated on coming Sep. 9, the art troupe introduced a new program, which reflected the feelings of Korean nationals in Japan toward the fatherland and the nation.

At the May 9 performance the troupe gave a song and dance ensemble. The first half of the program included representative traditional dances and songs known in each local area throughout Korea, while in the second half it introduced the life of Korean nationals in Japan, who have made efforts to realize the reunification of the fatherland.

In the new program were a group dance "Glorious Fatherland", which was performed by female dancers wearing white traditional national costumes with scarves of red, white and indigo blue in their hands – indicating the colors of the national flag of the DPRK; men's trio "Pichon Arirang," the folk song of Kyongsang provinces of south Korea, and a national dance "Farmers' Dance".

The Kumgangsan Art Troupe consists of about 200 Korean artists in Japan with Ms. Hong Ryong Wol, a People's Artist of the DPRK, as its head.

Many members of the troupe are graduates of Choson University and Korean high schools who specialized in dance and vocals. Some are graduates from Japanese universities.

The troupe gives performances – Korean dance and song ensemble – to Korean nationals and Japanese audiences throughout Japan every year and has won high reputations from them.

"Farmers' Dance"

The DPRK women (left) and men (right) who placed second in each team event at the 9th Asian Table Tennis Championships.

"Tokyo Seeking to Impair Pyongyang's Authority"

—KCNA Commentary on "Shibata's Case"—

The official Korean Central News Agency on May 12 strongly denounced the Japanese authorities for linking the DPRK with the recent entry into Japan of one of the Japanese youths who went to the DPRK in the incident of the JAL plane "Yodo" in March 1970.

The KCNA commentary said:

The Hyogo Prefectural police headquarters of Japan on May 6 reportedly arrested Shibata, one of the Japanese youths who came to our country aboard the JAL plane "Yodo" 18 years ago, on the suspicion of "violation of the passport act."

In this connection, the Japanese authorities are hurling groundless slanders at our Republic, saying he "would not have been able to return to Japan," had north Korea not "permitted his exit," he must have been in active on the "instructions of Pyongyang" to "obstruct" the Seoul Olympic Games, and so on and so forth. This is a revelation of the bad habit of the Japanese reactionaries who are apt to link with us each time something happens and a very improper and rash deed.

There is no reason and ground to link with us Shibata's entry into Japan and activity.

It is well known a fact that several Japanese youths belonging to the "Red Army group" came to our country in the incident of the JAL plane "Yodo" in March 1970.

As they entered the territory of our country, the DPRK government only provided them conveniences for their life and treated them as foreigners from the humanitarian stand. As for their going outside the DPRK's boundary, we did not mind where they went, regarding it their right proceeding from their free will. So we have no idea when and how Shibata reportedly arrested by the Japanese police entered Japan.

And there is nothing strange even if he entered Japan, his motherland, on his own foot.

Shimizu, professor of Meiji University of Japan, who visited our country two years ago and met the Japanese who came here aboard "Yodo" said they were very "homesick" and opined that Shibata's return "might be regarded as have been urged by the strong Japanese spirit of homesickness."

Shibata might have entered Japan with another's passport, afraid that he would be arrested and persecuted as a "hijacker," if he had returned there officially.

Truth to tell, the Japanese authorities are to blame for the stay of those involved in the "Yodo" incident in our country. The Japanese youth belonging to the "Red Army group" came to our country aboard the plane, forced by the internal antagonisms of Japanese society.

Nevertheless, the Japanese authorities, far from feeling responsible, are slinging mud at us, alleging that the DPRK government is "involved" in Shibata's entry into Japan and, furthermore, he was active on "instructions of Pyongyang" to obstruct the Seoul Olympic Games, with loud cries over someone's "permit", "terrorist activity" and so forth. This can never be overlooked.

Declaring in explicit terms that our Republic has nothing to do with Shibata's entry into Japan, we strongly denounce the unwarrantable act of the Japanese authorities in groundlessly linking his entry into Japan and activity with us as an expression of the hostile policy against our Republic.

Not much penetration is required to see through the intention of the Japanese authorities in letting loose the anti-DPRK utterances, linking Shibata's entry into Japan with us in a farfetched manner.

They seek to impair the international authority and dignity of our Republic by labeling us as "terrorist" and "obstructor to the Olympics" at any cost and render "validity" to their criminal scheme to abuse the Olympic Games for their sinister purpose.

When the south Korean puppets faked up the KAL incident at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese reactionaries have persistently resorted to anti-Chongryun (General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and anti-DPRK campaign, trumpeting about "sanctions" in league with them. Now they are colluding with them in abusing the Olympic Games for a sinister purpose.

This finds concrete expression in that they decided to form a permanent organization with the south Korean puppets and open a "conference of ministers in charge of security" of the Asian-Pacific region in Tokyo in June under the pretext of "prevention of terrorism".

The behavior of the Japanese reactionaries gives us the impression that they are a cosponsor of the Olympic Games.

By forcing the Seoul Olympic Games with the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppets, they intend to create an international atmosphere favorable for their "two Koreas" plot and, at the same time, strengthen ties with the south Korean puppets while remaining hostile to us, and thereby broaden the road of militaristic reinvasion.

In slandering us without any ground in connection with Shibata's arrest, the Japanese authorities seek to find a pretext for such sinister intrigues.

But deception and wilfulness cannot work.

The Japanese reactionaries must clearly know that they cannot earn anything from false propaganda.

If they persist in the anti-DPRK campaign, slandering us over the Shibata problem, they will only further reveal their own despicable color.

They must give up at once such reckless act as freely slandering us.

Chongryun Hits Tokyo

Vice Chairman Pak Chae Ro of Chongryun in a May 11 press conference in Tokyo denounced the Japanese authorities for waging anti-DPRK, anti-Chongryun campaign in connection with Shibata's case.

S. Korean Soldiers' Provocation Continues

South Korean soldiers on May 10 opened fire at a post on the DPRK side in the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ).

This was disclosed in a message of the senior member of the Korean side to the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) to the senior member of the U.S. side.

Maj. Gen. Li Tae Ho, MAC senior member of the Korean side, in his message revealed the fact that the south Korean army on May 10 fired several 12.7 mm large-calibre machinegun bullets from its post near Ogum-ri at the estuary of the River Rimjin at a DPRK post on the opposite bank.

On the same day, south Korean soldiers moved three armored carriers and two 105 mm guns to the vicinity of Hill 1169 in the DMZ to occupy a combat position, Maj. Gen. Li's message said.

Maj. Gen. Li on May 12 sent another message to the U.S. side protesting the continued provocative acts of the south Korean soldiers.

The message said that they brought two 106.7 mm guns to the line of Mt. Kachil in the DMZ on May 11 and introduced again two 106.7 mm guns in the same place on May 12 to take the battle position. Moreover, it said, they let some 50 soldiers armed with automatic weapons occupy a position and take a combat posture.

Meanwhile, on May 11, the south Koreans infiltrated a battleship into the territorial waters southwest of Changsan cape on the west coast of the DPRK from 16:31 to 17:50, the KCNA said.

It fled south when a naval patrol boat of the Korean People's Army on its routine patrol duty made a sortie, the report said.

(Continued from page 1)

Moscow's invariable support for Pyongyang's various initiatives for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

During the flotilla's stay in the DPRK, Commander Khvatov met high-ranking DPRK military officials, including Minister of the People's Armed Forces O Jin U, Commander of the Navy of the Korean People's Army Kim Il Chol, KPA Chief of General Staff Choe Gwang, General Kim Gwang Jin and Major General Li Hong Sun.

At a press conference before leaving Wonsan Port on May 16, he made it clear that Moscow will never allow the moves to create "two Koreas" by means of "cross recognition" and the moves to form a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul tripartite military alliance.

"The United States must dismantle the nuclear arsenal in south Korea. The Soviet Union is ready to guarantee the nuclear-free status of the Korean Peninsula together with other nuclear powers when a nuclear-free zone is established in this region," he stressed.

The flotilla's call at Wonsan Port was preceded by a series of contacts between high-ranking officials of the two countries in recent months.

A Soviet military delegation and a Soviet government delegation visited Pyongyang in April and May, respectively. Also in May, a delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union paid an official goodwill visit to the DPRK.

A joint communique of the two countries, which called for further cooperation and unity between them and reaffirmed Moscow's principled position toward south Korea, was made public when DPRK Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam visited the Soviet Union from Apr. 28 to May 5.

(Continued from page 5)

and kindergartens help married women in their social activities."

"Many women are active in politics as specialists, with a minimum wage system and an 8-hour workday strictly guaranteed," it said.

The content of the wall paper was quoted from "Women's life in the north" and "Travels to the north" on sale in the city.

A wall paper of the same content appeared at Korea University last week during its festival.

On May 11, the General Female Student Council of Yonsei University said, "We put up the poster to introduce women's life in north Korea."

Students Support N-S Students' Joint Conference

Wall newspapers supporting a proposal of Seoul National University students to hold north-south students' joint conference, a grand across-the-country march, and sports events have been put up in many south Korean universities and colleges.

On Apr. 28, students of Seoul University staged a demonstration, demanding "reunification of the country", "Democratization" and anti-American struggles, shouting slogans "Co-sponsored Olympics!" "Grand national solidarity!" "Peace agreement!" and "Against nuclear weapons!"

(Continued from page 1)

changes and Olympic co-hosting.

The south Korean authorities were asked to publicize the north's proposals for reunification, reveal the content of north-south sports talks, guarantee an open discourse on unification and the Olympic problem by the whole nation and abolish all the evil laws and policies blocking the discourse on unification and the reunification movement.

After the rally, the students attempted to take to the street to march to the (south) Korean National Red Cross building at the foot of Namsan Hill. However, they were dispersed by tear gas-throwing riot police.

Meanwhile, a preparatory committee representing students from the north was formed at a joint rally held at Kim Il Sung Stadium in Pyongyang on May 15.

The rally was held to support the proposal of the south Korean students and was attended by about 50,000 students from 150 universities and colleges across the DPRK.

The preparatory committee consisting of 30 student representatives is chaired by the chairman of the Students Committee of Kim Il Sung University.

A letter to the south Korean students adopted at the joint rally expressed agreement to the proposed June 10 students' meeting at Panmunjom and said that 12 delegates will be sent there as proposed by the south Korean students.

It also agreed to discuss the four agenda items proposed by the south Korean students at the Panmunjom meeting.

The south Korean Red Cross refused to receive the letter to the south Korean students adopted at the joint students' rally in Pyongyang. [Son Song Pil, chairman of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society, had sent a telephone message to his south Korean counterpart Kim Sang Hyop that two liaison officials would go to the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom on May 20 to convey the letter.]

The north side's preparatory committee denounced in the May 19 statement the south Koreans' refusal as "an inhumane, anti-national and anti-reunification act."

"The south Korean rulers must not create obstacles and difficulties in the way of the entire students of the north and the south for arranging north-south student talks and immediatly stop their anti-dialogue and anti-peace acts," the statement said.

The statement said that the letter would be delivered to the south Korean students through radio like the first one in April.

The north-south students' exchanges were originally suggested by Seoul National University students on Mar. 29. It took the form of an open letter to the students of Kim Il Sung University in Pyongyang. The Students Committee of Kim Il Sung University had expressed support for the proposal in an Apr. 4 letter to the students of Seoul National University. [The South Korean Red Cross Society refused to accept the letter of reply from Kim Il Sung University to SNU, saying "Conveying such a letter will be no help in developing north-south relationships."]

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